

### A POLICY ON DETERMINING THE SUITABILITY OF APPLICANTS AND LICENSEES AS DRIVERS IN TAXI & PRIVATE HIRE LICENSING.

#### Introduction

1. The West Yorkshire and City of York licensing authorities, which consists of Bradford, Calderdale, Leeds, Kirklees, Wakefield and York, recognises that the role of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Drivers is a professional one. Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Drivers transport our most vulnerable persons and are often the first point of contact for visitors to each authority.
2. The reason for this policy is to ensure that the travelling public within West Yorkshire and York can be confident that the drivers licensed by each authority are suitable for this role, that the standards applied are consistent across each Authority area and that the requirements will be the same for whichever authority they choose to apply to.
3. It is a function of the Council to issue Hackney Carriage and Private Hire licences under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976.
4. The overriding requirement of the Council when carrying out this function is the protection of the public and others who use (or can be affected by) Hackney Carriage and Private Hire services. The aim of this policy is to ensure that public safety is not compromised.
5. The Council must ensure that applicants/licence holders are and remain fit and proper persons to hold a licence. This policy will apply to all new applicant and to existing licensees on renewal. This requirement is contained within Sections 51 and 59 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.
6. This policy categorises the types of issues including, crime and driving convictions, that form part of the “fit & proper” test to facilitate the assessment of the potential risk to the public. As part of this assessment the Council is concerned to ensure that
  - An individual does not pose a threat to the public.
  - The Council’s obligations to safeguard children and vulnerable adults are met.
  - The public are protected from dishonest persons.
7. The standards of safety and suitability are not set as a base minimum. They are set high to give the public the assurance it requires when using taxi services. The Council does **not** have to strike an even balance between the driver’s right to work and the public’s right to protection. The public are entitled to be protected. This means that the Council is entitled and bound to treat the safety of the public as the paramount consideration.
8. Taxis are used by almost everyone but they are used regularly by particularly vulnerable groups: children; the elderly; disabled people; and the intoxicated. A taxi driver has significant power over a passenger who places themselves, and their personal safety, in the driver’s hands.

9. As part of the assessment referred to in paragraph 4 above the Council can consider convictions and cautions but also other outcomes or actions taken by the Police, other agencies and the Civil Courts.
10. Reference to convictions in this policy also includes cautions, warnings, reprimands, all forms of fixed penalty notices, restrictive type orders and any other relevant information. These must be reported to the Council in the format and timescales stated in the relevant policy. In addition any circumstances relating to the licensee are potentially relevant if it relates to their safety and suitability to hold a licence.
11. Matters which have not resulted in a criminal conviction (whether as a result of an acquittal, a conviction being quashed, a decision not to prosecute or an investigation which is continuing where the individual has been bailed) may be taken into account by the Council. In addition, complaints where there was no police involvement may also be considered.
12. In the case of a new applicant who has been charged with any offences and is awaiting trial, the determination will be deferred until the trial has been completed or the charges withdrawn.
13. In all cases, the Council will consider a conviction or relevant behaviour and what weight should be attached to it, and each case will be decided on its own merits and in line with this policy.
14. The licensing process places a duty on the Council to protect the public. Therefore it is essential that those seeking a licence as a driver meet the required standards. As previous offending and other behaviour can be considered as a predictor in determining future behaviour, it is important that the Council considers all relevant factors including previous convictions, cautions, complaints, failures to comply with licence conditions, and the time elapsed since these were committed.

### **Applying the Guidance**

15. One of the purposes of this policy is to provide guidance to an applicant or existing licence holder on the criteria to be taken into account by the Council when determining whether or not an applicant, or an existing licensee on renewal, is a fit and proper person to hold a hackney carriage or private hire driver's licence.
16. When determining whether or not a person is "fit and proper" to become or remain a licensed driver, each case will be decided on its own merits and the Council shall only depart from this Policy in exceptional circumstances.
17. There must be clear and compelling reasons for the Council to depart from this policy. The otherwise good character and driving record of the applicant or licence holder will not ordinarily be considered exceptional circumstances nor will the impact on the applicant and/or his family of losing (or not being granted) a licence.
18. The granting of a licence places an individual in a unique position of trust and they are expected to act with integrity and demonstrate conduct befitting of the trust placed in them. For this reason, whilst it is possible for an applicant or existing licence holder to have convictions that individually comply with the policy, the overall offending history and conduct of the applicant/licence holder will be considered.

Appropriate weight will be applied where a series of convictions/incidents have occurred over a period of time.

19. The Policy will also be applied if any additional issue arises that would call into question a person's suitability to continue to hold a licence. If an existing licence holder's conduct falls short of the "fit and proper" standard of behaviour at any time, their licence will be revoked.
20. Where a licence would normally be granted after the expiry of a specific period, there may be circumstances where the period will be extended.
21. Any foreign offence disclosed by the applicant/licence holder or revealed on an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service Disclosure will be dealt with in line with this Policy.
22. Any concerns, issues, incidents or convictions/offences not covered by this Policy will not prevent the Council from taking them into account. It is the aim of this Policy that any information that has not been fully considered, will be considered at the time a licence is considered for renewal. Licence holders renewing their licence with no new concerns, issues, incidents, convictions/offences, and about whom no other new information has been received will continue to be regarded as fit and proper persons.

### **Disclosure and Barring Service**

23. Applicants need to be aware that as a consequence of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975, they are excluded from the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 in relation to spent convictions and that **ALL** convictions (including minor motoring convictions and fixed penalty notices) must be declared. The Secretary of State made this exemption because it is necessary to put public safety as the first consideration and to enable the Councils to take a wider view of the applicant over a longer timescale.
24. The Council conducts enhanced disclosures from the Disclosure and Barring Service ("DBS") of any applicant for a drivers licence. Applicants will be required to obtain an enhanced disclosure at their expense and to subscribe to the Disclosure and Barring Update Service.
25. Any information contained in the Enhanced DBS Certificate that identifies an individual as not suitable to work with children or vulnerable adults will normally result in the application being refused or existing licence being revoked.
26. The Council is also entitled to use other records and information including any complaints history that may be available to it in determining applications or an entitlement to continue holding a licence. This may include information held by the Council or other Councils and information disclosed by the police under the Home Office scheme for reporting offences committed by notifiable occupations.
27. In determining safety and suitability the Council is entitled to take into account all relevant matters concerning that applicant or licensee. This includes not only their behaviour whilst working in the hackney carriage or private hire trade, but also their character including, but not limited to, their attitude and temperament so far as relevant to an assessment of suitability.

28. Any applicant who has resided outside the UK for any period longer than 6 months within the preceding 3 years will be required to produce a certificate of good conduct dated in the last 3 months which details any convictions or cautions recorded against the individual. It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain this evidence at his cost. This will be in addition to the Enhanced DBS. Alternatively an applicant may be required to produce a Statutory Declaration dated in the last 3 months.
29. It is the responsibility of the applicant/licence holder to satisfy the Council that they are a "fit and proper person" to hold a licence. Therefore the applicant/licence holder must ensure that all convictions, cautions, warnings, reprimands, fixed penalties, arrests and summonses are disclosed to the Council, including any incurred outside the UK. A failure to report such convictions, cautions, warnings, reprimands, fixed penalties, arrests and summonses will be given significant weighting.
30. Once a licence has been granted there is a continuing requirement on the part of a licensee to maintain their safety and suitability to meet the "fit and proper" test. The Council has the powers to take action against licence holders and any behaviour, incidents, convictions or other actions on the part of the licensee which would be likely to have prevented them from being granted a licence are likely to lead to the licence being revoked.
31. Any dishonesty or material non-disclosure by any applicant or other person acting on the applicant's behalf which occurs in any part of the application process will result in a licence being refused, or if already granted, revoked and may result in prosecution.
32. An applicant must hold a full DVLA driver's licence, have the right to remain and work in the UK and be a "fit and proper" person.
33. Under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 section 57, the Council has the power to require an applicant to provide:

"such information as they may reasonably consider necessary to enable them to determine whether the licence should be granted and whether conditions should be attached to such licence."

The provision of this information can help to satisfy the Council that a person has the skills and competencies to be a professional driver to hold a licence. However, the concepts of "fit and proper" and "safety and suitability" go beyond this. There is the character of the person to be considered as well.

34. The character of the applicant is relevant when considering whether they should be licensed. The Council is not imposing an additional punishment in relation to previous convictions or behaviours. The information available to them is used to make an informed decision as to whether or not the applicant is a safe and suitable person to be licensed.
35. The fact that an offence was not committed when the applicant was driving a taxi or when passengers were aboard may be irrelevant. Speeding, drink driving and bald tyres are all dangerous, irrespective of the situation. Violence is always serious. A person who has a propensity to violence may have that potential in any situation. Sexual offences are always serious. A person who has in the past abused their

position (whatever that may have been) to assault another sexually has demonstrated completely unacceptable standards of behaviour.

36. Licensees are expected to demonstrate appropriate professional conduct at all times, whether in the context of their work or otherwise. Licensees should be courteous, avoid confrontation, not be abusive or exhibit prejudice in any way. Licensees are expected to act with integrity and demonstrate conduct befitting the trust that is placed in them.
37. There are those who seek to take advantage of vulnerable people by providing services they are not entitled to provide; for example, by plying for hire in an area where they are not entitled to do so. The Council expects licensees to be vigilant of such behaviour and to report any concerns to the Police and the relevant licensing authority. Passengers must feel able to check that the person offering a service is entitled to do so. Licensees must be willing to demonstrate that they are entitled to provide the service offered by, for example, showing their badge. Any applicant or licensee who does not comply with the requirements set out in this paragraph will be unlikely to meet the “fit and proper” test.

### **Criminal and Driving Convictions**

38. The Council considers that a period of time should elapse after a conviction before a person can no longer be considered to be at risk of re-offending. The timescales set out in Table A are to reduce the risk to the public to an acceptable level.
39. In relation to single convictions, Table A sets out the time periods that should elapse following completion of the sentence (or the date of conviction if a fine was imposed) before a licence will be granted.
40. The Council will look at the entirety of the individual circumstances and in some cases the suitability will not be determined simply by a specified period of time having elapsed following a conviction or the completion of a sentence. The time periods are a relevant and weighty consideration but they are not the only determining factor.
41. In addition to the nature of the offence or other behaviour, the Council will also consider the quantity of matters and the period of time over which they were committed. Patterns of repeated unacceptable or criminal behaviour are likely to cause greater concern than isolated occurrences as such patterns can demonstrate an increased propensity for such behaviour or offending to recur.
42. This policy does not replace the Council’s general duty to refuse to grant a licence where they are not satisfied that the applicant or licensee is a fit and proper person. Where a situation is not covered by this policy, the Council must consider the matter from first principles and determine the fitness of the individual.
43. Once a licence has been granted there is a continuing requirement on the part of the licensee to maintain their safety and suitability to meet the “fit and proper” person test.
44. Some offences on their own are serious enough for a licence not to be granted and these are identified in Table A. In the case of an existing licence “refused” in the Table means “revoked”.

45. Applicants and licensees should be aware that where they have been convicted of a crime which has resulted in the death of another person or was intended to cause the death or serious injury of another person they will almost certainly not be licensed.
46. Where an applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime involving, related to, or which has any connection with abusive, exploitative, use or treatment of another individual irrespective of whether the victim or victims were adults or children, they will almost certainly not be licensed. This includes instances of slavery, child sexual exploitation, grooming, psychological or financial abuse.
47. The Council will almost certainly not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register or on any "barred" list. Existing licensees who are placed on the Sex Offenders Register or on any "barred" list will almost certainly have their licence revoked.
48. Convictions for inciting, attempting or conspiring to commit an offence will be treated in the same way as convictions for the substantive crime. For these purposes, a caution may be regarded in the same way as a conviction. Fixed penalties and community resolutions may also be considered in the same way as convictions.
49. Road Safety is a major priority to the Council. A taxi driver has direct responsibility for the safety of his or her passengers, direct responsibility for the safety of other road users and significant control over passengers who are in the vehicle. As those passengers may be alone, and may also be vulnerable, any driving convictions or unacceptable behaviour whilst driving will weigh heavily against a licence being granted or retained.
50. Taxi drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of safely conveying the public. Any motoring convictions may demonstrate a lack of professionalism and will be considered seriously. Whilst it is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence would not prohibit the grant of a licence or may not result in action being taken in respect of an existing licence, subsequent convictions would indicate that the licensee does not take their professional responsibilities seriously, and is therefore not a fit and proper person to be granted or to retain a licence.

### **Decision and Right of Appeal**

51. Where the Council is minded to refuse an application or suspend or revoke an existing licence in line with this policy the applicant or existing licence holder will be informed and be given an opportunity to provide any additional written evidence in support of their application or retention of their licence.
52. The Council, at its absolute discretion, may determine to meet with the applicant or existing licence holder for the purpose of clarifying information provided or received. The applicant can be accompanied by one individual at the meeting who is not permitted to make comment or enter into any part of the discussion.
53. The Applicant or existing licence holder will be notified in writing of the Council's final decision within 14 days of completion of the procedures set out in paragraphs 43 and/or 44 above.

54. Any person whose application is refused or licence suspended or revoked by the Council has a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court. An Appeal must be lodged within 21 days of the decision at the appropriate Magistrates' Court. Applicants may wish to obtain professional and independent advice.

**TABLE A**

<b>Offence</b>	<b>Period Elapsed</b>
Crimes resulting in the death of another person or which was intended to cause death or serious injury to another person.	No period is thought sufficient to have elapsed and the application will be refused.
Exploitation – any crimes involving, related to, or which have any connection with abuse, exploitation, misuse or mistreatment of another individual irrespective of whether the victims were adults or children including, for example: slavery, child sexual exploitation, grooming, psychological, emotional, or financial abuse.	No period is thought sufficient to have elapsed and the application will be refused.
More serious Offences involving violence (including arson, riot, terrorism offences, grievous bodily harm, wounding, actual bodily harm) or connected with an offence of violence.	10 years
Less serious Offences involving violence (including harassment, battery, common assault & criminal damage) or connected with an offence of violence.	5 years
Possession of a weapon or any other weapon-related offence.	7 years
Sex and indecency offences – any offence involving or connected with illegal sexual activity or any form of indecency.	No period is thought sufficient to have elapsed and the application will be refused.
Dishonesty – any offence of dishonesty, or any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence.	7 years
Drugs supply – any conviction for, or related to, the supply of drugs, or possession with intent to supply or connected with possession with intent to supply.	10 years
Drugs use – any conviction for possession of drugs, or related to possession of drugs.	5 years

Unlawful discrimination – any conviction involving or connected with unlawful discrimination in any form.	7 years
Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs.	7 years
Driving whilst using a hand-held telephone or other device.	5 years
<p>Minor traffic or vehicle related offences.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUBJECT OF CONSULTATION AND DECISION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convictions criteria for minor traffic and vehicle related offences from Convictions Policy 2016 to be used Please see below</p>	
Major traffic or vehicle related offences – offences not covered under minor traffic or vehicle-related offences and also any offence which resulted in injury to a person or damage to any property (including vehicles), driving without insurance or any offence relating to motor insurance.	7 years
Hackney carriage and private hire offences.	7 years
Vehicle use offences, for example being carried in vehicle without the owner's consent.	7 years.

## **From: Convictions Criteria published April 2016**

### **Minor Road Traffic Offences:**

Convictions for minor traffic offences (identified in Table 1) should not prevent you from proceeding with an application or holding a licence. However, if the number of current points on your DVLA licence exceeds 12 points then your application will be refused or the current licence suspended or revoked. A further application will not be approved until the DVLA licence demonstrates that the number of current points on the licence is below 13 points.

### **Totting Up:**

When disqualified from driving under the 'totting up' procedures, a compulsory or discretionary period of disqualification, the licence will remain suspended until the driver has achieved a pass in a 'driving life skills' training with a nationally recognised and accredited driving assessment programme.

Where a licence shows 12 points or more but no disqualification was imposed because of 'exceptional hardship'; the requirement to undertake 'driving life skills' development and be successful will apply and must be achieved within 3 months of the Court decision or the private hire driver licence should be suspended and not restored or renewed (in the event of a subsequent new application) until successful in a 'driving life skills' programme with a nationally recognised and accredited driving assessment programme.

NB: This policy applies to all new applications and to those currently licensed since the adoption of the policy.

### **Second period of disqualification**

If there is a second period of disqualification, the licence would normally be revoked and not considered again for a minimum period of 12 months from the end of the disqualification period. There is a requirement for the driver to undertake a 'driving life skills' training with a nationally recognised and accredited driving assessment programme.

Private hire driver licence is revoked and not considered for renewal for a minimum period of 12 months from the end of the disqualification period and a requirement to undertake 'driving life skills' training with a nationally recognised and accredited driving assessment programme.

### **Third period of disqualification:**

Where there is a third period of disqualification, the licence would normally be revoked and not considered again for a minimum period of 3 years from the end of the disqualification period. There is a requirement to undertake a 'driving life skills' training with a nationally recognised and accredited driving assessment programme.

### **Types of second convictions live on DVLA licence:**

Where there is a second conviction of using a motor vehicle with defective brakes (CV10), defective tyres (CU30), defective steering (CU40), using a mobile phone whilst driving (CU80), no insurance (IN10) active on the DVLA licence (or a combination of these categories), the licence should be refused, suspended or revoked and not restored until the number of active occasions for those types of offence has reduced to one or less.

**Table 1 - Offences covered under minor motoring convictions**

AC10	Failing to stop after an accident
AC20	Failing to give particulars or report an accident within 24 hours.
AC30	Undefined accident offence
CU10	Using vehicle with defective brakes.
CU20	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of use of unsuitable vehicle or using a vehicle with parts or accessories (excluding brakes, steering or tyres) in a dangerous condition.
CU30	Using a vehicle with defective tyres.
CU40	Using a vehicle with defective steering.
CU50	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers.
CU80	Breach of requirements as to control of a vehicle, mobile telephone etc
LC10	Driving without a licence.
MS10	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position.
MS20	Unlawful pillion riding.
MS30	Playstreet Offences.
MS40	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight or refusing to submit to a test.
MS60	Offences not covered by other codes.
MS70	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight.
MS80	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test.
MW10	Contravention of Special Road Regulations (excluding speed limits).
PC10	Undefined Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations.
PC20	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with moving vehicle.
PC30	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with stationary vehicle.
PL10	Driving without 'L' plates.
PL20	Not accompanied by a qualified person.
PL30	Carrying a person not qualified.
PL40	Drawing an unauthorised trailer.
PL50	Undefined failure to comply with conditions of a Provisional Licence.
SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limit.
SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles).
SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road
SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit.
SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway.
SP60	Undefined speed limit offence.
TS10	Failing to comply with traffic light signals.
TS20	Failing to comply with double white lines.
TS30	Failing to comply with a 'Stop' sign.
TS40	Failing to comply with direction of a constable or traffic warden.
TS50	Failing to comply with traffic sign (excluding 'Stop' sign, traffic lights or double white lines).
TS60	Failing to comply with school crossing patrol sign.
TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction or sign.

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